Quiz 2 - Chapter 2 – Federalism and the Texas Constitution   
  
1. The two sources for the powers of the Texas government to govern are the   
a. U.S. Bill of Rights and the United Nations Charter.   
b. Texas Constitution and Texas’s membership in the federal Union.   
c. Texas Constitution and the United Nations Charter.   
d. North American Free Trade Agreement and the U.S. Constitution.   
  
2. A system of government in which power is divided between a national government and associated regional governments is a(n)   
a. unitary system.   
b. confederate system.   
c. federal system.   
d. autocratic system.   
  
3. Which of the following is a false statement about the Texas Constitution?   
a. It limits actions of the national government.   
b. It outlines the structure of Texas’s state government.   
c. It authorizes the creation of cities and counties.   
d. It establishes basic rules for state governance.   
  
4. Which most accurately describes the relationship between state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution?   
a. State constitutions prevail over the U.S. Constitution.   
b. The U.S. constitution can be modified by changes in state constitutions and vice versa.   
c. The U.S. constitution prevails over state constitutions.   
d. None of these choices are true.   
  
5. The Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution   
a. denies all powers to the states except for those specifically granted to them.   
b. makes no mention of the state governments.   
c. grants all undesignated powers to the federal government.   
d. reserves to the states those powers not delegated to the federal government.   
  
6. In its capacity as the state’s fundamental law, the Texas Constitution   
a. spells out the size and salary of the legislature.   
b. creates governmental institutions, assigns them powers, and places limitations on them.   
c. determines the property tax rate.   
d. provides for revision once in each generation.   
  
7. According to the U.S. Constitution’s national supremacy clause,   
a. state laws take precedence over federal laws.   
b. federal laws enacted under the U.S. Constitution take precedence over state laws.   
c. state constitutions are supreme over the national constitution.   
d. laws passed by Congress take precedence over the U.S. constitution.   
  
8. The powers of the national government that are specifically stated in the U.S. Constitution are referred to as   
a. delegated powers.   
b. implied powers.   
c. inherent powers.   
d. reserved powers.   
  
9. The “necessary and proper” clause, found in Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, is an example of which of the following?   
a. Delegated power   
b. Implied power   
c. Inherent power   
d. Reserved power   
  
10. Which of the following is not protected by the U.S. Constitution?   
a. Republican forms of government in each state   
b. Territorial integrity—a state cannot be combined with another state without its consent   
c. Each state is provided two members in the U.S. Senate and at least one member in the U.S. House of Representatives   
d. Equal votes for each state in the Electoral College   
  
11. In Texas v. White (1869), the U.S. Supreme Court found that   
a. the U.S. Constitution does not provide for states to leave the Union.   
b. states are required to give full faith and credit to court decisions from other states.   
c. states must pay the national government debt.   
d. English is the official language of the United States.   
  
12. The U.S. Constitution prohibits Texas from all of the following, except   
a. denying the right to vote based on gender.   
b. denying the right to vote based on race.   
c. denying the right to vote based on payment of a tax.   
d. denying the right to vote based on residency.   
  
13. The Supreme Court’s process of applying portions of the Bill of Rights to states through the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause is referred to as   
a. incorporation.   
b. segregation.   
c. secession.   
d. integration.   
  
14. Which situation would be covered by the “full faith and credit” clause of the U.S. Constitution?   
a. Texas recognizes a Louisiana marriage license.   
b. Texas returns a fugitive from Oklahoma.   
c. Texas charges out-of-state tuition for a citizen of Iowa attending college in Texas.   
d. Texas grants a corporation domiciled in Ohio the privilege of doing business in Texas.   
  
15. With regard to federalism, the U.S. Constitution   
a. codifies the reserved powers of the states.   
b. provides a specific list of state powers.   
c. leaves the reserved powers of the states undefined.   
d. specifies all of the reserved powers of the states.   
  
16. Which of the following would not be considered a reserved power?   
a. Use of police power   
b. Adoption of international treaties   
c. Assessment of a property tax   
d. Ownership of public water supply   
  
17. The federal government extended its power to regulate aspects of the economy such as railroads, worker safety, minimum wages, and maximum hours principally through   
a. repeal of the Tenth Amendment.   
b. broad interpretation of the interstate commerce clause.   
c. state government secession.   
d. a more restricted use of Article I power.   
  
18. In which of the following ways can the federal government influence state policymaking?   
a. Directly elect state officials   
b. Directly legislate for the state   
c. Place states in receivership   
d. Offer federal grants-in-aid   
  
19. The decline in national control over state governments is referred to as   
a. nationalization.   
b. devolution.   
c. incorporation.   
d. segregation.   
  
20. Texas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funds from the federal government for unemployment, Medicaid, and public school funding.​   
a. ​refused   
b. ​accepted   
c. ​matched   
d. None of these choices is true. 